(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The trade balance is in India's favour and details are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
1997-98	25276.65	13813.69	(+) 11462.96
1998-99	30841.56	15319.25	(+) 15522.31
1999-2000(P) (April-December)	26621.25	12607.52	(+) 14013.73

(P) : Provisional Data.

Decisions Taken in UNCTAD

3094. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its 10th Session in Bangkok had called for a"true partnership" among the countries on both sides of the development divide, as a prerequisite for globle peace and security; and

(b) if so, what decisions were taken and the resolutions adopted at the UNCTAD Session and in what respects the same go into establish such true partnership between the developed and the developing world?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) The theme of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)-X held in Bangkok in February, 2000 was "Development strategies in an increasingly interdependent world: applying the lessons of the past to make globalisation an effective instrument for the development of all countries and all people". The Conference adopted two documents *viz.*

(i) **The Bangkok Declaration** : A political declaration on the experience of globalisation, liberalisation and the future role of UNCTAD; and

(ii) **The Plan of Action** : An outline of the work programme of UNCTAD for the next four years. This document has two parts. Part-I is an analytical section on evaluation of the developmental impact of globalisation while Part-II deals with UNCTAD's engagement highlighting *inter-alia* issues relating to international trade, investment, enterprise, and transfer of technology.

The Bangkok Declaration states that in the context of the opportunities created by globalisation, the paramount objectives of the endeavours of all countries have been the promotion of growth and sustainable development and the quest for equity and participation by all. In this context, the Conference called for more effective coordination and cooperation among Governments and among international institutions in dealing with global interdependence and development. The opportunities, challenges and the risks of globalisation were discussed and it was felt that globalisation raises the risk of marginalisation of countries particularly the poorest countries and the most vulnerable groups everywhere. The Conference noted that solidarity and a strong sense of moral responsibility must be the guiding light of national and international policy as they are prerequisites for prosperous, peaceful and secure world based on true partnership.

Pakistan's Surplus Trade with India

3095. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM : Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Pakistan has for the first time recorded a surplus trade with India in 1998-99;

(b) if so, the exports to and imports from Pakistan during 1998-99 and the comparative figures for the preceding three years; and

(c) the details of the imports from Pakistan and whether it was attributable to substantial increase in imports of sugar during the year 1998-1999, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) During 1998-99, India's exports to Pakistan amounted to Rs. 466 crores as against imports of Rs. 891.85 crores from that country, *i.e.* a trade surplus of Rs. 425.85 crores in favour of Pakistan. Imports of sugar from Pakistan during the year amounted to Rs. 726.51 crores which constituted 81.5% of their exports of Rs. 891.85 crores to India. However, it is not for the first time that Pakistan has recorded trade surplus with India. They had trade surplus with this country for several years 1948-49.